

IS IT DECLARATION OF LONDON OR SEA LAWS OF ANCESTORS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Dec. 1.—With a view to clearing the exact position of Great Britain with regard to the Declaration of London, and to denying or confirming reports that Lord Reading had made an arrangement with the United States for the removal of claims to an international tribunal, the Earl of Portsmouth speaking in the house of lords today, asked:

"If the Declaration of London is not in force, why has become name could we not fall back on the old sea laws of our ancestors, which gave them victory?" He added: "The country wants to get rid of all this rubbish, the Declaration of London, and the Hague convention. We want to sweep away all judicial niceties and win this war by placing British interests and the interests of our allies as the only interests, first and foremost."

In reply, the Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio in the British cabinet, said:

"The Declaration of London has no international validity, and the adoption of the declaration by an order-in-council does not involve the creation of an international tribunal. We have adopted the declaration only with very considerable and important modifications, and we adopted it only partially and for the guidance of our own courts."

Regarding the proposed arrangement with the United States, the Marquis of Lansdowne referred to the communication of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary on July 31, last stating that it was open to the United States to claim that disputes in regard to the decisions of prize courts should be submitted for review by an international tribunal, and remarked that Sir Edward Grey's statement was completely correct. Britain to a resort to arbitration as a proper means for the settlement of disputes as provided in the arbitration treaty concluded with the United States last year.

Lord Lansdowne pointed out that England was fighting in co-operation with her allies and that uniformity in the conduct of naval warfare was eminently desirable. It was no less desirable that the prize courts of the allies should have some principle laid down for their guidance. The Declaration of London was ready to hand and was the only available summary of views held by a great number of people in regard to these questions, and it was, therefore, adopted with modification.

There were a great many questions, said the minister, which would have to be discussed after the war, and freedom of the seas might be discussed like the others. He did not call to mind any statement by Sir Edward Grey that he was prepared to commit the government with regard to the question of the freedom of the seas.

As to Sir Edward Grey's offer of July 31, to refer disputes to arbitration, Lord Lansdowne said:

"That doctrine, to which no sane citizen of this country could object in principle, could be defended on the ground that it was wrong in the order to ask any neutral to agree to accept in principle that the last word was to be said by the prize court of a belligerent power in a matter which might have arisen outside the jurisdiction of the belligerent."

"I go further and say that in all such cases where there has been failure to obtain a satisfactory solution through the law courts, and where diplomacy has been unable to arrive at an adjustment, it is right and reasonable that the principle of arbitration should be contemplated. If that view required any confirmation, it is to be found in the arbitration treaty concluded with the United States last year, and having agreed to the unreserved submission of disputes of all kinds to compulsory arbitration by a commission, as set out in that treaty, it seems to me it would be illogical to decline to look to arbitration if there was failure to arrive at an adjustment regarding the decision of prize courts."

Lord Lansdowne said with reference to the report that Lord Reading, the lord chief justice had discussed the matter when in the United States:

"If I am asked whether Lord Reading in private conversation had discussed these questions with people whom he met, I am unable to say, and I did know I should not think it my duty to inform the house."

The order-in-council of March 11—aimed at preventing commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war—Lord Lansdowne declared had greatly strengthened the hands of the government and it was impossible to suggest that it had weakened the country's position. If the Earl of Portsmouth would pay a little attention to the reports from all sides as to the economical pressure from which Germany was suffering, he

would find, said the minister, that the operations of the foreign office had not been so unsuccessful as he supposed. He pointed out that it was to be remembered that the country had other interests than those of a belligerent, and other people had to be thought of. It was a mistake to treat the question as though there were no neutrals.

Lord Lansdowne was followed by Viscount Bryce, the former British ambassador to Washington, who pointed out that England had almost agreed with the United States to submit questions such as those raised to arbitration, and it was therefore superfluous to inquire whether any recent assurance of this nature had been given. While England was entitled to press to the utmost against the belligerents all the rights which international law allowed her, he contended that she could not ignore the rights of neutrals. The country might easily lose a great deal more than it could possibly gain by pressing them to the furthest point which might involve the greatest injury to neutral countries, he said, adding that a great deal of the fabric of international law had been shattered and the great task of the future would be to rebuild that shattered fabric.

It would be most unfortunate, said Viscount Bryce, if Great Britain were to go beyond what had been considered to be settled international law and make her own will and her own necessities the judge of her actions.

"We come forward as the champions of international rights and the defenders of international law," said Bryce, "and it is wrong to suppose if we were to depart from that position."

The Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council said the paramount object was not that goods should be confiscated, but that they should be prevented from reaching the enemy. He said it was a hopeless task of attempting to draw up a list of articles of contraband which would cover all land, or articles which under other circumstances would become contraband. If they could conceive of the existence of a fully informed and absolutely impartial international court of arbitration in perpetual settlement, something might be said for an attempt to frame such a list, he said but with the war conditions changing, it was hopeless to pursue an attempt to frame a code which would be at once universal and lasting.

What, therefore, they had done was to adapt the code to the absolute necessities of the existing situation, while remaining in this, as in other matters, scrupulously careful to inflict as little injury as possible on neutral powers.

He said he thought the country was entitled to ask neutrals to consider if impossible, simply in order to save their trade from loss, to allow goods to pass to the enemy, the possession of which must prolong the war. He thought the country entitled also to ask neutrals to consider that the existing international code, which might involve inconvenience and pecuniary loss to individuals, was not the same thing, and ought not to be compared with infractions of international codes which were contrary to humanity and involved personal suffering and injury to individuals.

EXPOSITION IS JOINING LINK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—"The exposition is the link which joins together North, South and Central America and gives the people of the western hemisphere one 'solid' word," the declaration made today by General Fernando Somoza, secretary-general of the Honduras commission at the Honduras day celebration at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

Coming near the end of the exposition the exercises were a combination of ball and football. Dr. Timoteo Miralra, commissioner general of the Honduras commission conveyed to the exposition directors a message from the president of Honduras, expressing affection for the American people and expressing the belief that, as a result of the exposition, there "would no longer be three Americas but just one grand western continent."

CONFEDERATE VETERAN DEAD

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
MANASSAS, Va., Dec. 1.—Colonel Edmund Berkeley said to be the ranking confederate survivor of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, where he was desperately wounded at the stone wall, died at his home near Haymarket today at the age of 81 years. As a child Col Berkeley sat in the lap of Marquis de La Fayette, when the latter was his father's guest on his last visit to America.

CAUSE OF EXPLOSION HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—Nothing developed today that would throw any light on the cause of yesterday's explosion at the DuPont black powder plant near here. Officers of the DuPont company, after an all-day investigation by a large force of detectives, issued a denial that the disaster was the work of an outside agency.

An official statement issued tonight says:

"We have no ground to suspect that the explosion was the result of anything other than an accident. The whole thing is shrouded in mystery. Unfortunately, those who might have knowledge of the cause are dead. Many sensational rumors are current,

but all are groundless as far as our information goes. No placards giving warning of planned explosion were posted at Carney's Point, N. J., or along the Brandywine Creek here. Neither was an electric wire discovered leading to the plant from the opposite side of the creek, as was reported. The company has no reason to place any credence in reports that the disaster was the deliberate work of any one inside or outside the works."

Although a revised list of the dead placed the number at thirty, it was learned tonight that Patrick Donahue, another workman, was missing.

Relatives of the victims spent the day seeking some mark of identification of bodies and eleven of them were identified by strands of clothing.

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Ultra Stylish Models For Afternoon and Evening Functions

Styles charmingly and bewitchingly pretty. Not ordinary dinner, afternoon, matinee or dancing frocks. But distinctive individual and exclusive creations, such as graced our patrons at the several society functions of the season—Garments that brought forth their full and just need of admiration and homage.

Now is the time to prepare for your many social activities for the coming Holiday season—a season that promises to surpass all previous ones. Come in now and make your selection while our stock is at the full of the tide—Don't wait for the ebb. Specially priced for a quick selling.

25% to 33 1/3% Discount

Women's, Misses' and Children's Sweaters, Toques and Scarfs

Garments that are warm, comfortable and stylish, entirely new weaves, colors and combinations. Sweater coats of extreme class and style, of superior quality wools, from the smallest tot size to extra large women's—Infants' scarves in large variety of patterns and weaves—Infants' toques and caps of very fine imported yarns and wools. Hockey and skating caps of cos-Angora wools, with heavy knitted scarfs to match. These we are showing in every color—Really classy goods priced for Holiday selling at special value prices.

True Note of Correct Style Is Shown In Our Millinery

The modes of the day is here shown for the first time—Here is where you find the newest creations—the newest shapes and ideas—and colorings. Beautiful pattern Hats—stylish street and tailored Hats—Motor Hats—Tam O'Shanter and Velvet shapes—all at

33 1/3% Discount

TRIMMED HAT SPECIAL—In all upwards of 100 chic stylish Hats—in all new shapes—stylishly trimmed in fancy stickups—cut steel and jet ornaments and plumes. Actual values up to \$10.00, choice

\$4.95



Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits and Coats

Garments suitable for every occasion—every wear. Not only a few to select from but your choosing from the largest stocks in the city. Our

TAILORED SUITS—Are the very acme of style and fashion, made from the choicest and most select high class fabrics, including costume velvets—chiffon broadcloths, wool gabardines—wool poplins, imperial serges—and Scotch fancies in all the stylish shades and colors. All sizes.

TAILORED COATS—Here we have hundreds for your approval and selection—every garment one of style, value and service—in all the popular, high class fabrics. Every size from children's to the extra stouts.

TAILORED SUITS { ALL AT 25% Discount

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS—Pure white, extra quality fine Jersey; ribbed, heavy fleece-lined. Sizes from 2 to 16 years. A regular 75c value, suit

49c

BOSTON STORE
THE POPULAR SHOPPING CENTER

EXTRA SPECIAL! Women's \$39.50 \$65.00 Velvet Coats

A rich, handsome silk chiffon black, velvet Coat, lined with heavy white satin. Collar, cuffs and around bottom trimmed with beautiful black Skunk Opposum fur. An extremely rich and beautiful creation—a most wonderful bargain, \$39.50



BOARD WOULD HAVE CONTROL OVER DEEP WATER TRAFFIC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The creation of a federal board with jurisdiction over deep water traffic, similar to that exercised over railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission and appropriation by congress of \$500,000 for construction of merchant ships designed for use as naval auxiliaries, are proposed in a new shipping bill drafted after conferences between Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield and submitted today to Representative Alexander, chairman of the house merchant marine committee. From this draft will be developed the administration shipping measure to take the place of the one which failed of passage at the last session of congress.

The bill contemplated a shipping board with powers limited to control of a vessel-owning corporation, fifty per cent of the capital stock of which the government was to hold. The new one provides for the idea of government ownership of stock only in the event private subscriptions are lacking. With the \$500,000 it is proposed that the government have built in American yards if possible vessels having aggregate gross tonnage of 400,000 or 500,000 to be

SIXTEEN IS THE TOLL OF MINE DISASTER IN WEST VIRGINIA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BOOMER, W. Va., Dec. 1.—Sixteen men were killed by the explosion in mine No. 2 of the Boomer Coal and Coke company here yesterday, according to officials of the company tonight. They said the work of exploring the mine had been completed and they were confident that all the men who went to work had been accounted for.

Sixteen bodies were brought to the surface today and placed in a temporary morgue. Of this number seven were Americans, seven Italians and two negroes.

Rescuers today found four men who had been trapped by the explosion. They were so weak they were unable to talk, but physicians believe they will recover.

FOR RELIEF OF WORKMEN [Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BERLIN, Dec. 1.—(By wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The German Association of Iron and Steel Industries, says the Overseas News Agency, during the first twelve months of the war, paid out nearly 50,000,000 marks for the relief of workmen. About 600 marks were paid to each of 120,000 families.

MUST CONSIDER ADVERTISING IN NATURE OF INVESTMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Advertising must be on such a basis as to partake of the character of an investment, speakers told the 400 members of the Association of National Advertisers who attended the association's annual dinner here tonight. The speakers include Edward N. Hurley, vice chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Harry Tipper, president of the association; and N. C. Kingsbury, first vice president of the American Telegraph and Telephone company.

Mr. Kingsbury said that if advertising is to be an investment it must be based on absolute honesty. Mr. Hurley spoke of the work of the commission.

A great proportion of the nation's business is still in the hands of the small business man, according to Mr. Hurley.

One of the purposes of the commission, Mr. Hurley explained, is to act in an advisory capacity to all industrial concerns, and the survey now in progress is to determine the size of the various business units. He said investigations showed that eliminating the banking, railroad and public utilities corporations, there are about 250,000

business corporations in the country. Of these 100,000 produce no net incomes, 90,000 have a net income of less than \$5,000 a year, and only the 60,000 remaining make \$5,000 a year or over. Of the 60,000 in the latter class, 20,000 have sales annually of less than \$100,000; 20,000 sell goods worth from \$100,000 to \$250,000; 10,000 from a quarter to a half million dollars; 5,000 from one to five millions and only 462 corporations do an annual business of \$5,000,000 or more.

"These figures exhibit a condition that has existed for many years," continued Mr. Hurley. "They show conclusively that big business while important, constitutes but a small fraction of the trade and industry of the United States. They make clear that there is an unduly large proportion of unsuccessful business concerns."

Mr. Hurley warned exporters against assuming that the European war would insure them a permanent foreign market, to be retained without effort.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A want ad will see more customers than you can.